system, which, in some districts *(e.g.* in the Ruhr) is almost entirely in their hands.

Of the 106,699 Jews engaged in commerce there were—

		Per cent.
Working on own account	57,560 (including 6,091 =10-6 women).	
Employees	38,107	„ 10,093 = 26-5 „
Workmen	1,358	„ 253 = 18-6 „
Members of the family assisting its Lead	9,674	„ 7,259 = 75-1 „

There were besides 5489 Jews in occupations allied to commerce, viz.—

1. In insurance.....943 (including 189 women).
2. „ transport:
   (a) River and marine transport . 94
   (6) Post, telegraph, telephone . 242
   (3) Railways 200
   (4) Trams, undergrounds, elevateds 58
   (5) Other land transport . . 1 6 5
   (/) Air travel, tourist agencies . 45
   --- 804 (including 136 women).
3. In the sale of spirituous liquors and the provision of board and lodgings . . . . 3742 (including 2264 women).

In 1920 in Czechoslovakia the proportion of Jews in commerce exceeded their percentage in the population nearly ten times in Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, twelve times in Slovakia, and six times in Carpatho-Russia. In Slovakia 55 per cent and in Carpatho-Russia 90 per cent of those occupied in commerce were Jews. Their percentage in transport (post and railways)

was disproportionately low.

According to the Polish census of 1921, of 939,485 Jews gainfully occupied (6-8 per cent of the total), 349,422 (36-1 per cent) were engaged in commerce and transport* They were distributed as follows: